

## PENSIONS URGED FOR LIBRARIANS

Henry E. Legler Tells of Satisfactory System in Vogue in Chicago.

## EMPLOYEES CONTRIBUTE TO THE GENERAL FUND

Long Service and Disability Make Workers Eligible—Convention Hears Other Speakers.



H. E. LEGLER.  
New president of the library association.

The pensioning of employees of libraries throughout the United States after twenty years' service or from total disability after ten years' service, with the contributory plan, was advocated at a session of the trustees of the American Library Association at a conference today at the New Willard.

Speaking on the subject of "Should There Be a Pension Law?" Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Public Library of Chicago, declared that such a law should be in effect in this country, similar to the method of pensioning the employees of the libraries of his city. Mr. Legler said the employees of the libraries of Chicago had been working under the pension system since 1905. An employee after twenty years' service is entitled to be pensioned, while those who are totally disabled after ten years' service also receive a pension. He stated that when an employee is eligible to a pension he or she is examined by the pension board, consisting of the library board and some of the trustees. In the case of an employee being disabled a physical examination is made by a board of physicians, who report as to whether or not a pension should be given.

## Amounts Paid in Pensions.

The maximum pension is \$50 and the minimum \$25.50 per month. Those employees receiving from \$500 to \$700 a year receive the lowest grade, while the rates increase up to \$50 for those receiving \$1,500 yearly or more. The employees he stated contribute 1 per cent of their salaries.



D. N. HANDY.  
President Special Libraries Association.

ry to the pension fund yearly, while the fines secured from overdue books is also added to the fund. He stated that last year these fines amounted to \$10,000. Mr. Legler said the pension fund now is about \$100,000 and that it draws interest of \$4,000 yearly. He said also that this amount in the fund is much larger than the pension roll.

The speaker declared that he did not see why employees of state institutions should not be pensioned as are the employees of big corporations.

Other speeches made at the conference this morning were: "Duty of Trustees as to Legislation," Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian, Pennsylvania; and trustee Wagner Institute, Philadelphia. "Should

Libraries Be Under Municipal and State Civil Service?" R. R. Bowker, editor of Library Journal, and trustee Brooklyn Library, and by J. T. Jennings, librarian Seattle Public Library. "Do the State Library and Workmen's Compensation Acts Apply to Libraries?" W. T. Porter, trustee Cincinnati Public Library. "Should Libraries Be Classified for the Purpose of Fixing a Standard for Salaries and Vacations?" Frank P. Hill, librarian Brooklyn Public Library. "Relations of the Library to the City Government—Municipal Reference," Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian St. Louis Public Library. "Extension of the Privileges of the City Librarian," N. D. C. Hodges, librarian Cincinnati Public Library. "Some Trustees—There Are Others," Miss M. E. Ahern, editor Public Libraries.

## Purpose of Library.

"The policy of the bureau of education favors the widest possible facilities for the use of the collection in its large pedagogical library," declared Dr. J. D. Wolcott, librarian of the bureau of education, in addressing the joint meeting of normal and high school librarians this morning at the New Willard. "The library of the bureau of education wishes to make itself, so far as possible, a central reference and circulating library in the field of education for the United States. The speaker said it has two main classes of literature to offer, the first being that adapted for research in education, the second, official documents, college and school publications, periodicals, pamphlets, and the like, in the domain of education. A large collection of text books is also the property of the bureau and includes both the new and earlier literature and, he said, should be of service in illustrating historical development as well as results of present progress.

Character of Material.  
Dr. Wolcott said the bureau has little material to offer for high school students. It makes a specialty, he stated, of bibliographic matter or educational subjects. He said the library division of the bureau of education also compiles special bibliographies. A large collection of text books is also the property of the bureau and includes both the new and earlier literature and, he said, should be of service in illustrating historical development as well as results of present progress.

Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., spoke on "Survey of the School Library Situation" while "Need of Organization for School Libraries" was the subject of an address by Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina.

## Urges Return to Classics.

W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library of Chicago, at the conference session this afternoon at the Continental Memorial Hall urged a return to classical education and training in the humanities for librarians.

Mr. Carlton deplored the loss of prestige suffered by the learned professions through modern tendencies, pointed out the necessity of establishing a prestige for the profession of librarian through a return to classical and broad training, which formerly lent prestige to the learned professions. "We have a natural relationship with the historic professions of law and medicine, but much of a once great social and intellectual prestige has been lost," he said. "It may be surprising, therefore, if we have attained to achieve prestige in a time when these more ancient, but avowed professions have been desperately struggling to save a remnant of their prestige."

"The truth is that the time spirit in a mood of cruel irony has let loose on our part a degree and extent hitherto unknown in modern history a succession of extremely destructive tendencies. These are a general floating of authority in matters political, intellectual, spiritual and social; the rejection of discipline, mental and moral; and an indignant passion for the physical enjoyment of the present moment, and a stubborn belief in the utilitarian or materialistic test for all things."

Tendencies Are Hostile.  
"Every one of these tendencies is hostile to what the learned professions represent, every one of them is inimical to progress in civilization, culture and refinement."

"The immediate duty confronting all who are identified with religion, law and education is to seek to recover the ascendancy lost during the last fifty years and to regain their former influential position. We are fond of saying that the history of the library work is an important part of the educational machinery of society and that their aims and purposes are complementary to those of the teaching profession."

"If we believe this, we, together with the other professions which represent authority, spirituality and learning, must labor for the complete re-establishment of the power and prestige of religion, law and the humanities. And, to be effective aids, librarians should have a prestige of their own which the social mind shall instinctively recognize and respect."

## Tribute Paid Putnam.

Mr. Carlton pointed to Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Congressional Library, as an example of his ideal. "It may not be unflattering," he said, "for me to express the conviction that America today possesses one national institution whose prestige as a seat of learning has been created and made international by the vision and agency of one man, Herbert Putnam."

Mr. Carlton warned against specialization at the expense of broad education. On this point he said in part: "Intense absorption in a specialty carries with it the danger of our becoming intellectually and even professionally separated from each other. The world today shows



ample evidence of the truth of Schopenhauer's prophecy that excessive specialization would produce men of learning, who, outside their own subject of study, would be ignoramuses.

## Reproductive Process Going On.

"The humanities would develop many-sidedness, and broad, tolerant views of men and things. In the language of the political platform, I view with alarm the increasing number of sections and special subject groups at these conferences."

"There appears to be going on among us the reproductive process known in botany as 'vegetative multiplication.'"

Mr. Carlton concluded his remarks by saying: "Two things only, it has been said, 'are assured of immortality: ideas and monuments.' For which of these would we prefer to have our age and country memorable?"

"The ideas of the Greeks are still as vital and active as the properties of radium; the monuments of Mesopotamia are buried beneath the sands. Which are we to be, Greeks or Mesopotamians?"

Miss Van Valkenburgh on Fiction.  
Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh of the New York Public Library School spoke on "Readings from Recent Fiction." She said: "Glamorous essays have been written on the subject of fiction reading; many and furious have been the battles over the fitness of special books for our shelves; compilation of figures on the proportion of fiction which we



JOHN FOSTER CARR.  
Director Immigrant Education Society, who discussed "The Library and the Immigrant."

circulate have been made from the more or less veracious figures found in our annual reports, but too little of our time is spent in the consideration of books themselves.

"The novel should hold the mirror up to nature," but many of the recent works remind one of the stout lady before the tailor's triple mirror, where she sees many reflections, but all painful."

## Plea for Consideration.

A plea was made for the fuller consideration of the book in library meetings rather than for exhaustive discussions of the machinery by which books are circulated, and she said librarians with a comprehension and love of books might serve a very useful purpose as leaven in most communities.

"Since fiction is the largest class drawn from the public library it is fitting that some consideration should be paid to novels in the program. Only such have been selected as people were willing to buy as well as read, since they were each for some time among the 'best sellers,' and all have made much money for both author and publisher, which, in America, spells success."

A meeting of the executive committee is to be held late this afternoon at which the place of the meeting for the conference next year will be decided upon. Seattle, Wash., is said to be working earnestly for the meeting, and the indication is that it will be held there.



## Tramp These Trails to the Top o' the World

## IN Glacier National Park

Tramp the trails of Glacier National Park this summer—Uncle Sam's newest playground in the Rockies of northwestern Montana. Rest in the mountain-shadowed valleys by cool, glacial streams. Fish for the ever-present mountain trout. Climb to the top of the world—dizzy heights studded with diamond-daring glaciers. A panorama of inspiring grandeur—lakes, rivers, canyons, pine-laden valleys—lies at your feet.

Walk through the Park at a cost of \$1 to \$5 per day. Spend as much time as you desire. Travel, if you prefer, by automobile, horseback, stage or launch. The new and enlarged Glacier Park Hotel offers every modern convenience. American plan \$1 to \$5 per day.

## Definite Expense Tours

For your convenience, the following special tours of the Park by automobile, boat, stage and horseback have been arranged:

One Day Tour - \$ 8.25 Five Day Tour - \$31.25  
Three Day Tour - 21.00 Seven Day Tour - 40.00

## Low Round Trip Summer Tourist Fares

Via Great Northern Railway, Daily June 1—Sept. 30

To Glacier Park or Belton in Glacier National Park—From St. Paul or Minneapolis, \$35.00; from Chicago \$47.50.

To the cities of Puget Sound and the Pacific—From St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$60.00; from Chicago \$72.50.

Proportionately low fares from other points.

## Walking Tour Book Free

Let us help plan your vacation this year. Send the coupon for Walking Tour Book, Aeroplane Folder and other descriptive literature free. The Walking Tour Book, beautifully illustrated, contains actual experiences of persons who have toured the Park on foot. Send for these today.

M. M. HUBBERT, District Passenger Agent,  
836 Chestnut St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dept. 136.

Pasadena-Pacific  
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Send me Walking Tour Book, Aeroplane Folder  
and other descriptive literature on Glacier  
National Park free.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_

192A—Chl.

## LAMBERT STATEMENTS DENIED BY AMBROSE

## Lawyers Differ Regarding Incidents

Subject of Inquiry in  
Wright Case.

## House Committee's Further Investigation of Charges Against Judge of District Supreme Court.

William E. Ambrose today contradicted Wilton J. Lambert's testimony in the Wright impeachment case during the twenty-five minutes the McCoy subcommittee was in session this morning, and other contradictions appeared in prospect when the committee adjourned to attend an early session of the House. Mr. Ambrose denied nearly everything that Mr. Lambert had said about Ambrose's appointment by Judge Wright as receiver in the Georgetown Building Association matter; denied that he knew anything about it until the day after he had been appointed; denied that he had talked the matter over with Judge Wright; denied that he had read any newspapers on the day the action in court occurred, when Wilton J. Lambert presented the order signed by Judge Gould appointing himself and Wharton E. Lester receivers; denied he had ever been in an automobile with Frank Hall, with whom he was charged with having furnished Judge Wright with mileage to New York city on various occasions.

Representative McCoy asked Mr. Ambrose about an occurrence said to have taken place between him and Judge Wright in a restaurant concerning a note. "If you will give me some details I might be able to answer you," replied the attorney.

"I am not going to give you any details," the chairman of the subcommittee replied, "because I don't know anything about it. If the occurrence took place you will recollect it and the details."

Mr. Ambrose denied he knew of any such details.

"Didn't you tell Judge Wright he could take his blankety-blank note and tear it up?"

Makes Emphatic Denial.

The denial to this was most emphatic.

"I never had any of Judge Wright's notes in my life with the exception of one in the Sealed Package Ice Company matter."

He also told J. Darlington, counsel for Judge Wright, that the subject of receivership in the Georgetown Building Association had never been broached to him by Judge Wright.

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